## LITERARY NOTES.

The Rev. E. E. Hale thinks that in John Ashton's recent collection, "Some Read Sea Songs," he has discovered one of the two ballads which Benjamin Franklin wrote in his youth, and which have long been lost. This ballad found in the London book may well be that described by Franklin in his autobiography as "a sallor's song, on the taking of Teach (or Blackbeard) the pirate." The author adds that the two ballads "were wretched stuff," and it must be admitted that Mr. Hale's new-found piece of verse bears out this statement.

The German Emperor has provided funds by formal decree for the creation of an Egyptian dictionary, and various professors from the German universities are to labor upon it the next eleven years.

The Constables are thinking of bringing out an edition of Defoe, some of whose books are quite unknown to the general reader. The same firm is also preparing a translation of the principal works of Pierre Lott. Mr. Henry James has written an introduction to the latter.

Mr. Anstey has written for young people a book called "Pale Face and Red Skin."

"Mr. Tipple" was Gladstone's nickname among his school-fellows in the days when he was editing "The Eton Miscellany." The late Sir Francis Doyle in after years related poetically how the boy editor when

He found his young adherents fail.
The ode unfinished, uncommenced the tale,
With the next number bawling to be fed.
And its false feeders latitant or fled. unflinchingly to write it And kept the staggering project from a fall.

Mr. Gladstone as a poet was hardly at any period of his life as admirable as he was interesting. Here is his "Sonnet to a Rejected Sonnet," which he printed in "The Eton Miscellany" more than seventy years ago:

or child of Sorrow! who didst boldly spring, ike sapient Pallas, from thy parent's brain, wouldst fain

wouldst fain
Leap further yet, and, on exultant wing.
Rise to the summit of the Printer's Press!
But cruel hand hath nipp'd thy buds amain.
Hath fix'd on thee the darkling inky stain,
Hath solled thy spendor, and defiled thy dreas!
Where are thy "full-orbed moon" and "sky
serene"?

where thy "waving foam" and "foaming

wave"?
All, all are blotted by the murd'rous pen,
And lie unhonored in their papery grave!
Weep, gentle sonnets! Sonneteers, deplore! And vow-and keep the vow-you'll write no

This is the way in which Mr. Henry James is treated in Mr. Rothenstein's collection of "Eng-Hsh Portraits":

lish Portraits":

He is never satisfied, never weary in well-doing; "now a flash of red, now a flash of blue." the divine vision of a style that shall be the body and soul of life in literature hangs above him, a pendulous and evasive mirage. Hence arise the peculiarities which encourage the silp-shod to be lostile, and which scenetimes confound the very lovers of his work. Supererogations mar the ease of the performance; the bricks are piled so airlly that a straw brings them rattling down. These are the penalties of that intrepid endeavor to leave nothing unexplored, nothing incompletely indicated. These are the dust stains on the brilliant, muscular hand that will not, camed drop the tool at sundown. Yet Mr. Henry James is no loser by this feverish sclicitude. He has grown to be one of the greatest men we have in letters. If you ask feverish solicitude. He has grown to be one of the greatest men we have in letters. If you ask us where, with respect to others, do we place him?—"Oh, you know, we don't put them back to back that way; it's the infancy of art! And he gives us a pleasure so rare!"

The volume of "Journals and Papers of John Murray of Broughton, Prince Charles's Secretary" completes the list of Jacobite publications issued by the Scottish History Society. The first was "A List of Persons Concerned in the Rebellion of 1745," with a preface by Lord Rosebery, the president of the society. In 1895 came "The Jacobite Attempt of 1719," being letters of James, second Duke of Ormonde, relating to Cardinal Alberoni's project for the invasion of Great Britain on behalf of the Stuarts, and to the landing of the Earl Marischal of Scotland. Then came, in 1895 and 1896, in three volumes, "The Lyon in Mourning," Bishop Forbes's col-Stuart, edited from his manuscript, and following the "Lyon" came a supplement in the form of an "Itinerary of Prince Charles Edward,"

ary celebrities, Mr. G. W. Cooke says that the utilitarian people of the town regarded Emerson, Thoreau and Alcott as visionaries and not

Much of gossip went about the village con-cerning them, and they were often the source of merriment in the pariors or on the streets. Thoreau was frequently the subject of comment, his thriftless ways were condemned, his want of a profession declared highly reprehensible, and his vagabond habits thought worthy of the severest condemnation. His life at Walden was spoken of as a sort of boastful exploitation of himself and as not so very great a feat after all himself, and as not so very great a feat, after all, since he was abundantly supplied with dough-nuts and ples from the Concord kitchens. When he went by the first parish meeting-house on a Sunday, just as people were passing out from the church service, with a small pine tree on his shoulder, such as his mother had asked him to secure for her, his act became the topic of the severest gossip. He was condemned as a heathen, and the community spoke against him its disapproval.

its disapproval.

It was Alcott, however, who was the chief object of disapproval on the part of these Philistines. By them he was regarded as a lazy man, who did not provide for his family, and a man, who did not provide for his family, and a philosopher who had nothing to say which could be turned into money. He was the subject of much merriment; and his words and ways were often spoken of with severest condemnation. By this it may be seen that the philosophers did not find life all sunshine in Concord or find every one ready to give them an unblassed hearing. Indeed, it may be said that the transcendental movement never gained a general approval in the town; and the practical, sincere, honest kind church was of the practical, sincere, honest kind

the town; and the preaching from the parish church was of the practical, sincere, honest kind which does not indulge in searchings of the infinite. To Emerson the utilitarian gospel he heard there was in so far wanting in spiritual nourishment that he ceased attending church. Yet each of these men had his faithful followers and disciples in the village, those who hung upon his lips, and who found life in the teachings he had to utter. Especially was this true of Emerson, who easily fell into the village ways, fulfilled loyally his duties as a citizen, attended the town meetings with a desire to share in all the tasks and burdens the town life imposed, gave much of interest to the schools and the public library, took a leading part in the village lyceum, and spoke there his hundred lectures. He was highly regarded by the villagers, and they felt that he was one of themselves.

Mr. Barrie, in the course of an introduction to collection of stories written by the late Mrs. Oliphant, shows a very becoming modesty and taste. "I wonder," he says, "if there is among the younger Scottish novelists of to-day any to a stool near this woman, any one who has not experienced a sense of shame (and some rage at his heart) if he found that for the moment his little efforts were being taken more seriously than hers? I should like to lead the simple man by the ear down the long procession

An interesting collection of about one hundred and fifty books and MSS, relating to Sir Thomas More will soon be sold in London.

The Shadows of the Trees and Other Poems,"
will be brought out by R. H. Russell in the
autumn. It is to be illustrated by C. G. La

PRIZE SPRAKURS AT YALE.

Angeles, Cal. of the senior class of the Yale Law School, have been selected as the Townsend prize

CANVASSING THE VOTE.

WORK OF THE POLICE BOARD BEGUN. THE MACHINE VICTORIOUS EXCEPT IN THE XXVIITH AND XXIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

cial primaries in the city were filed yesterday at the Bureau of Elections and at the office of the City Clerk, and last night the work of canvassing the votes was begun at Police Headquarters. The Inspectors of Election who had charge of the pollng places at the primaries were obliged to file the statements in person at the offices of the Bureau of Election in the separate boroughs and also at the City Clerk's office, and they were under orders to have all the returns filed before 4 p. m. yester-day, but many of them were behind time in reporting. The set of returns filed at the Bureau of Elections was collected last evening at Police licemen, acting as clerks, under the direction of the Superintendent of Elections, began the task of canvassing the votes. Under the new Primary Election law the Police Board, which is the custodian of primary records, must complete the canvass of the votes at the primaries within seventy-

two hours from midnight on Tuesday night. Superintendent Rodenbough of the Bureau of Elections said yesterday that it would be necessary to work relays of detailed policemen all day to-day and to-night in order to complete the canvass in time. The Police Board will make the official declaration of the results of the primary elections and issue certificates to the delegates elected at the

Although the results of Tuesday's primary elections may not be known exactly before the com-pletion of the official canvass, there is no room for coubt that at the Republican primaries in the county of New-York the machine was victorious except in the XXVIIth and XXIXth Assembly districts. In the XXVIIth John Sabine Smith, the machine leader, was beaten badly by the reformers in a fair fight. In the XXIXth District the harmony ticket, headed by ex-Mayor Strong, was elected. Some of the machine leaders in other districts were defeated, but their overthrow was due to faction fights within the machine. The machiwill have 200 of the 221 delegates to the new County Committee. The opposition delegates will be sent Committee. The opposition delegates will be sent from the XXVIIth and XXIXth Assembly districts alone, and they will be the only delegates opposed to the policy of Lemuel E. Quigg, president of the County Committee, and of Senator Platt, Mr. Quigg is believed to be sure of re-election to the presidency of the County Committee, unless he decides that his illness will make his continuance in the office impossible. While the Machine has full control of the new

County Committee, it has failed to get a solid Platt delegation to the Republican State Convention from the county of New-York. The Republicans of the county of New-York have elected a majority of the delegates to the district conventions to be held in the XXVIIth and XXIXth Assembly districts, and will send seventeen delegates to the State Convention who will be opposed to Mr. Platt's dictation and will favor the renomination of Governor Black. Leaders of the Republicans of the county of New-York, in the headquarters, in the St. James Building, said last evening that their defeat in several districts was due to violations of the new Primary Election law, which were so open and flagrant as to deserve notive by the courts. At many of the pelling-places the inspectors of election permitted the law to be disregarded openly in the interest of the Machine. They went so far in several districts as to refuse to distribute the hallots of the Republicans of the county of New-York. They permitted Machine leaders to practice all sorts of tricks. Votes were east by Machine workers in the names of Anti-Machine Republicans who were late in getting to the poils and sometimes in the names of men who were not enrolled at all. The police made no efforts to prevent such violations of the law, it is said.

efforts to prevent such violations of the law, it is said.

In the polling-places of the Sixth Primary District of the IXth Assembly District, in Tenth-ave, the polis were closed at 10 p. m., and then were reopened to permit the reception of another Machine vote, and when Henry Clinton Rackins protested against such a violation of the law he was thrown out of the place by ex-Assemblyman William Halpin. At other places the polis were reopened after being closed to permit the reception of Machine Republican votes. Protests were made at Police Headquarters yesterday against the returns from several of the districts on the ground of irregularities. In the XXXH Assembly District the election officers are accused of transposing the votes so as to show a majority for the Machine in the XXIII district the election officers are accused of refusing to distribute opposition ballots and of permitting illegal voting by Machine workers. The count is protested also in the XXVIII and XXVIII districts.

THOUGHT HE WAS FIGHTING SPANIARDS.

MANIAC.

"The Lyon in Mourning." Bishop Forbes's col-lection of speeches, letters, journals, etc., rela-County Hospital, Flatbush, last night, a raving "Yes. sir." Bainbridge-st., and for several days has showed Bainbridge-st., and for several days and showed signs of insanity. Yesterday afternoon he became so violent that two policemen of the Relph-ave. station were called in to quiet him.

It required two more officers to restrain him

It required two more officers to restrain him from injuring those about him. He imagined that he was battling with Spanlards. At the request of the family a coach was secured, and after the man was handcuffed an officer started with him for the Kings County Hospital. In Hancock-st., hetween Howard and Ralph aves, a number of workmen were attracted by the cries for "Helpi" coming from the coach. When the coach door was opened it was found that the cries came from the officer, who was being strangled by the maniac.

Lewis's grasp upon the officer's throat was released with difficulty, and the hands of the madman were handcuffed behind his back. He was then taken to the insane ward of the hospital.

HAMMERSTEIN DECLARED IN CONTEMPT.

The application on benaif of the New-107a Line
Insurance Company that Oscar Hammerstein show
cause why he should not be punished for contempt
of court in refusing to give up possession of
Olympia was granted by Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Andrew Freedman, the receiver for the insurance company, charges that he has demanded possession from Hammerstein, sistant engineer in charge of Contracts Nos. 11 but that Hammerstein has refused to leave the and 13 of the Furnaceville Iron Company, but was building, and has insisted on continuing per.ormances in Olympia.

"The disturbance of the receiver by Hammer-

ances in Olympia.

"The disturbance of the receiver by Hammerstein." says Justice Russell in his opinion, "is unquestioned. This was not only in violation of the rights and subversive of the duties of the officer of the Court, who was holding the property for the Court, but was in breach of the arrangement with the receiver. If Hammerstein claimed that the receiver had unfaithfully carried out the understanding, he should have applied to this Court, which had control of the property, for relief, instead of forcibily possessing himself of the property under a dispute with its officer. The motion is granted, and the order may be settled on notice.

Olympia was closed last night and the building was in the hands of the receiver's men. It is understood that Mr. Hammerstein will not make any further efforts to control the building or to give performances in it. It is said, however, that he has other plans. As a simple matter of fact, if he did not have plans he would not be Hammerstein. There ran a rumor last night of a certain Hammerstein Theatrical Construction Company, to he formed. If not already formed, for the purpose of building theatres all over the country, or, as some said, all over the world. It is whispered that the company is soon to begin its operations in Manila and Santiago de Cuba. Then another corporation was hinted at, to be called the Hammerstein Music Company, or something of that sort, which was to make a busiless of managing, owning, buying and selling operas. Information was lacking as to whether Mr. Hammerstein meant to write all the operas himself or to give others a chance, and, indeed, these plans were not definitely outlined, anyway. Of one thing Mr. Hammerstein's friends felt certain—that Mr. Hammerstein's friends felt certain—that Mr. Hammerstein was built on an indestructible plan, and that the mote he was crushed to earth the higher he would rise again.

SCORES OF PERSONS DROWNED IN ALASKA

Skaguay, June 2, by way of Victoria, B. C., June 8. B. J. Keeler, who has returned from Tagish Lake, says that steam and gasoline launches are now running on Lakes Bennett and Lindemann. No steam vessel has got past the Cariboo crossing this spring, but small boats are daily making the run. Mr. Keeler says that a week ago Sunday three men, whose names he could not ascertain, were drowned close to Cariboo crossing, in Lake Bennett. He had been in camp at the head of Tagish for over six weeks. It is his belief that at least twenty persons have been drowned on the lakes since the ice began to break up.

THE ISKOOT WRECKED IN WEST INLET. Victoria, B. C., June 3.—The new stern wheel steamer Iskoot, belonging to the Klondike Mining. Trading and Transportation Company, has been wrecked on a rock in the West Inlet. She will be a total loss. She was on her way to the Stickeen Klyer, in charge of Captain McLennen and Pliot O'Brien. The iskoot was one of the finest equipped river vessels on the Pacific Coast. She was insured for 20000. THE STATE MULCTED.

POLITICS HAD TO DO WITH EMPLOY-MENT ON CANAL WORK.

CARDS ISSUED TO LABOR SEEKERS MORE ABOUT LOCKPORT'S WATER SUPPLY-CINDERS AND ASHES SUBSTITUTED FOR GRAVEL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Rochester, N. Y., June 8.—The Canal Commission obtained clear testimony to-day that Alderman Callahan, who was zealously supporting Merton E. Lewis, the Aldridge candidate for Mayor in 1807. had given to men cards just previous to Election Day in 1897, and that by means of these cards these men obtained employment upon contract No. 13 of the western division of the Erie Canal, just west of the city, on some useless "mucking." An engineer acknowledged that this "mucking" was need if his policy is approved by the Chamber, will lossly done, and therefore it was obvious that the remodel the Cabinet on the broadest basis, in State was compelled to pay out money for political purposes without any return compensation. Testiwas also given in regard to the expeof \$100.000, which the State is now making in deep-ening the Eric Canal west of Lockport to the remarkable depth of thirteen feet for the apparent purpose of providing an abundance of water for the manufacturers of Lockport, who only pay \$200 for about 8,000 horse-power, valued at nearly \$60,000,

Henry C. Allen, senior member of the firm Henry C. Allen & Co., canal contractors, testified that he was formerly an assistant engineer, and took part in the preliminary survey for the canal improvement work. Then he became a canal contractor in company with John A. Seely, of Syradone on the canal west of Rochester.

'How many men did you have employed on any one day at mucking in the fall of 1897" asked Mr. Blackmar, counsel of the Canal Commission.

"I think ninety men was the largest number em "But," said Mr. Blackmar, "I find from your pay

rolls that 204 men were at work on some days.
"They were not all employed at mucking." "Were any of those men employed on tickets pre-

sented to you?"

A man in Syracuse told me that Alderman Callahan would supply me with laborers. I went to him and told him that I would give men he sent to me employment, and he began sending me men with letters or cards and I put them to work.

A "SPOILS BANK," SAID A WITNESS.

"Certain witnesses have said that these men were named by Callahan at the suggestion of J. J. Burke, an inspector of the Department of Public Works. What about that report?" "I know nothing about that phase of the mat-

"How long did you keep on the men who brought cards from Callahan?"

"We kept them on until we had completed the mucking. "What was the use of this mucking?" "It was not for me to determine. I received my

instruction from the State's engineers and carried them out." "The plans indicate that a spoils bank was to be

Mr. Clinton, president of the Commission, laughed. "What is the use of mucking a spoils bank?" he said, with a smile, to the witness.

answered the witress, with a laugh. He showed that in his opinion the money was practically thrown away to give pretended employment to these political workers.

Blackmar then turned his attention to the low bid for rock excavation made by Henry Allen & Co.

the price of rock too low." He denied that he was influenced by the apparent classification of earth as rock on other contracts.

on rock at 45 cents a cubic yard?" inquired Mr.

"It ought to have been \$4 a cubic yard," answered the witness, "for very little of it was shale rock, and it was only that kind of rock we were able to Frank B. Seely, section superintendent of the

Erie Canal from Brockport to the Guard Locks, six miles west of Lockport, was the next witness. Mr. permits the water flowing into Eighteen-Mile Creek for the benefit of mill-owners. Mr. Seely said: "The opening in the culvert at

Eighteen-Mile Creek is a slat work in the bottom of the canal. There are gates at the end of the flume leading into Eighteen-Mile Creek. "Is there any way of locking these gates?" asked

'No, sir; there are no locks to the gates, but I

Benjamin Lewis, twenty-three years old, a have occasionally had the gates shut ef "Generally any one can control the gates?"

EASY FOR THE MANUFACTURERS

"It is obvious," said Mr. Blackmar, "that, onethird of the water of the canal is diverted into Eighteen-Mile Creek for the benefit of the manu-

facturers along its banks."
"What rights have the mill owners on Eighteen

"They have no legal right to this water. When I shut off their water a year or so ago there were

I shut off their water a year or so ago there were some complaints from them. I therefore searched through the County Clerk's office, but could find no record of their having any rights. I informed them of that fact, and since then they have acquiesced in my action whenever I have shut the gates and deprived them of water.

Clarence E. Nelvin, resident engineer of the Western Division, then gave testimony about the reclassification of Lill cubic yards of excavated material as rock, which had once been classified as earth on Contract No. II. He stated that the reclassification was due to the fact that Mr. Ward resigned about that time, and a Mr. Flannagan succeeded him as assistant engineer, and that a closer examination of the excavated material showed that it ought to be called rock. As readent engineer, he approved of this reclassification. Mr. Clinton hald that the Canal Commission was of the opinion that there ought to be an intermediate classification between earth and rock, and thought the centractors' bids under such a system would have been more satisfactory and the State's interests better protected.

EARTH WHICH BECAME ROCK.

EARTH WHICH BECAME ROCK.

George C. Ward said he was formerly an as-sistant engineer in charge of Contracts Nos. 11 tendent. As an assistant engineer he and another assistant engineer had classified 1,208 cubic feet of excavated material as earth which was afterward classified as rock on his demand as superintendent of the Furnaceville Iron Company. The resident engineer had granted his demand that this should be classified as rock.
"Do you think it consistent." said A. Foster Higgins, "to classify excavated material once as earth, and then to turn about and claim it to he rock?"
"It think it was," answered Mr. Ward, "for I believed it to be rock, and asked the resident engineer so to classify it."

H. C. Van Alstyne, another assistant engineer, also testified that he had become a superintendent of the Furnaceville Iron Company because it offered larger pay than the State. He gave some testimony about the classification of excavated material.

CINDERS INSTEAD OF GRAVEL

cinders and ashes were used to line the slope wall

cinders and ashes were used to line the slope wall on Contract No. 3 of the middle division of the Erle Canal, when gravel was required under the contract specifications.

"In your weekly report to Superintendent Aldridge of the Department of Public Works, did you say anything about this use of ashes?"

"I did not; the engineers permitted it, and I did not consider it necessary, since they accepted it. I found them using ashes when I got on the job, and did not think it imperative to say anything about the matter."

"What do the specifications require?"

"They require nine inches of gravel lining. They were putting three inches of enders and gravel. I understand that the Engineer's Department changed the plan."

"Why did you not report this change to Mr. Aldridge, the Superintendent of Public Works?" asked Mr. Higgins.

"I understood that the sub-general inspector had accepted it. We talked about it, and in so many words I understood he had accepted it."

"But I have always understood," said Mr. Higgins. "that Superintendent Aldridge always insisted that his Department was entirely independent of the State Enzineer's Department, and responsible for the faithful performance of these canal contracts. I therefore cannot understand why you did not report this change to him. I ask you again, therefore, why you did not warn the Superintendent of Public Works of this substitution of ashes for gravel as lining on this contract?"

"I must answer as I did before, that the subscental inspector of Mr. Aldridge having accepted this substitution and change of plan, I did not consider it my duty to report it."

Cleveland, June 8.—At the second session of the seventy-second annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society to-day the president, General O. O. Howard, delivered the annual address. His subject was "War, Arbitration and Congregations of the Society Congregation of the C the New Demand for American Home Missions."

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Department was held to-day, Mrs. H. S. Caswell, o. partment was held to-day, Mrs. H. S. Caswell, of New-York, presiding. She said that the women's organizations now cover the entire territory of the United States, with the exception of Alaska. They have added to the treasuries of the National so-cieties this year over \$100,000. Mrs. Lydia Tichenor Bailey, of Seattle, Wash. delivered an address en-titled "A New Vision." The concluding address was by Mrs. Adde Freeman Palmer, of Cambridge, Mass., presiden of Wellesley College, in answer to the question, "How Can Women Save Our Coun-try?"

## FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

WILL BE REMODELLED ON BROAD BASIS IF PREMIER'S POLICY IS APPROVED.

Paris, June 8 -- The following semi-official note

"The Ministers have placed their resignations accordance with the indications of the recent

The Ministry which has just resigned was con stituted on April 30, 1896, and consisted of the following members: President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture M. MELINE.

M. MELLINE.

Minister of Finance—M. COCHERY.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. HANOTAUX.

Minister of Warr—General HILLOI.

Minister of Marins—Admiral BISSNARD.

Minister of Marins—Admiral BISSNARD.

Minister of Fubble Instruction and Worship—M. RAMBAU.

Minister of Fubble Instruction and Worship—M. RAMBAU.

Minister of Commerce. Industry and Posts and Telegraphs—M. BOUCHER.

The Minister for the Colonies, M. Lebon, tendered his resignation of May 23 last, owing to cuse, and secured contract No. 13 for work to be the fact that he falled to be re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies in the second ballotings, on the previous day, of the Parliamentary general elections. The Premier, however, requested him to defer resigning until after the Cabinet had an opportunity to discuss the matter.

The new French Chamber of Deputies is composed of 254 Republicans, 104 Radicals, 74 Radical-Socialists, 57 Socialists, 38 Ralliers, 44 Reactionaires and 10 Free-Lances.

actionaires and 10 Free-Lances.
It was estimated that the Cabinet had a majority of from twelve to fifteen in the new Chamber, including the Rallide Section, an uncertain group which was looked upon as likely to nielt away at the time of great parliamentary struggles and tous render defeats easy.

The Paris correspondent of "The London Times" commenting on the matter the day after

Times commenting on the matter the day area the elections, said:

"It will be a bad Chamber. The Government will live from hand to mouth without effecting anything serious or stable. The Conservatives can at any time turn the scale, and neither with them nor without them can government be car-ried on."

STEAMSHIP TRAFFIC CONFERENCE.

London, June 8 - The conference of the represent atives here of the steamship companies, held with object of improving traffic arrangements, ex-About twenty-five delegates, representing all the

transatiantic lines, are attending the meetings. The representatives of the Hamburg-American Line say it is probable that the agreement of 1896 will The agreement of 1895 between the transatlantic

The agreement of 1898 between the transatiantic steamship companies fixed the minimum winter rate at \$75 and the summer rate at \$100, which was an increase of \$15 and \$25, respectively, over previous figures. These rates applied only on first-class express steamers. For slower boats a minimum rate of \$50 in winter and \$75 in summer was agreed upon, which was an advance of \$10 and \$15, respectively, over former figures.

OBITUARY.

FRANCIS TOMES.

Francis Tomes, who died in this city at his home, . 126 East Thirtieth-st., Tuesday last, was born in Birmingham, England, in 1813. After he had been graduated from Columbia him. After he had been graduated from Columbia College, in 1811, he became a partner with his father, who was in business in Maiden Lane. He retired in 1811. He was a parishioner of the Calvary Protestant Eriscopal Church, a member of the New-York Historical Society and of the Columbia Alumni Association. The funeral will be at Calvary Church, Twenty-first-st, and Fourth-ave, to-morrow morning at 9.15 o'clock.

ROBERT W. BROWNE

Robert W. Browne, who assisted Sinclair Touses who was its superintendent for about forty-five years, died on Tuesday afternoon at his home, No. 215 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, from pleurisy and week ago he had kept steadily at his work at the offices of the company in Chambers-st. On Me-morial Day he visited Greenwood, in company with Mrs. Browne, and decorated a number of graves. Returning home in an open car, he caught cold, which quickly prostrated him. He was attended by his family physician, Dr. Bryan, who later called in consultation Drs. Langstaff and Matheson.

The death of Mr. Browne removes a prominent figure in the news business as conducted by the in Kings County, Ireland, sixty-five years ago, and came to this country when about seventeen years old. He started a news and book stand, and one day, in conversation with Sinclair Tousey, they conceived the idea of organizing a news company on a larger scale than anything in existence at that time. The American News Company was the out-

time. The American News Company was the outgrowth of the idea, Mr. Browne turning his business and capital into the company. He became one of its principal stockholders.

When a young man he joined the 69th Regiment, in which he became a lieutenant. He did not belong to any clubs, flways preferring a quiet home life when not engaged at his office. He took an active interest in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Atonement, and was for some time its trensurer and a member of the vestry. He made two visits to Ireland, where he had a number of relatives. He usually voted the Democratic ticket.

A widow, three sons and a daughter survive him. The funeral will take place at the house to-night at 7:39 o'clock, and burial will be in Greenwood to-morrow.

MRS. ANN R. ROBERTS.

Mrs. Ann R. Roberts, wife of George H. Roberts the well-known First Ward, Brooklyn, Republican, and foster mother of George H. Roberts, jr., of the and foster mother of George H. Roberts, fr., of the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, died at her home, No. 142 Pierrepont-st., yesterday after an illness of six months. She was eighty years old. When she was married to Mr. Roberts, fifty-seven years ago, she was Muss Ann R. Smith, and lived near Rochester. She was born near Mystic, Conn., and went with her parents to Rochester when she was a child. She had lived in Brooklyn for forty-four years, She attended the Baptist Temple, and was known by a large number of people as a charlinble and loving character. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the Rev. Cottland Myers, of the Baptist Temple, will officiate.

Chicago, June 8.-Ex-Judge Julius S. Grinnell died

suddenly to-day at the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Ex-Judge Grinnell was famous for the record he made as a fearless public servant, particularly as State's Attorney in the prosecution of the Haymarket Anarchists. For several years Judge Grin-nell had not held office, but had been general counsel for the Chicago City Railway Company. He died in the private office of Bertram S. Chattell, assistant cashier of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Heart disease seized him while engaged in Bank. Heart disease seized him while engaged in conversation over a business question and caused his death within an hour after he was stricken. Ex-Judge Grinnell was apparently in his usual health when he appeared at the banking house. He went direct to the office of Mr. Chattell and began a conversation. In a few minutes he grew pale and announced that he was ill. A messenger was dispatched for a physician, who, realizing the seriousness of the case, sent for other doctors. For an hour the physicians put forth their best efforts, but there was a sudden convulsion of the frame and the death pallor appeared on Mr. Grinnel's features. He raised his head, however, and said in a strong voice: "I'm going to get well." A moment later he sank back on the couch in the last attack. Mr. Grinnell was born at Mansena, N. Y. in 1842. He was at one time a professor in the Ogdensburg Academy. SIGOURNEY BUTLER.

Boston, June & Sigourney Butler, one of the best-

known lawyers in the State, died yesterday at his home, in Chestnut-st. Mr. Butler was born in Bos-ton on October 24, 1857. He was graduated at Harvard in the class of 1877. Among his classmates was the late William E. Russell. In Mr. Cleveland's first the late William E. Russell. In Mr. Cleveland's first Administration he was appointed Second Con-troller of the United States Treasury. He served in this place with great distinction, and won the high regard of the Army and Navy officers. Upon his return from Washington in 1885 he be-came one of the attorneys of the Boston and Maine Railroad, a place which he held at the time of his death.

The Guest (an art connoisseur)—Superb! Simply elegant!
Hostess-I'm glad you like it. Soups are my hebby

PIANO MEN AND THEIR TRADE THE AMERICAN LAUNCHED

MEETING IN BOSTON.

STEPS TO ADVANCE THE TRADE AND BENEFIT

THE PUBLIC TAKEN-"FAKES" OF VARIOUS

KINDS TO BE FOUGHT.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, June 8 .- At two meetings held in the Hotel Brunswick to-day the Piano Manufacturers' Association of America took action which it believed will tend to the advancement of the The meeting trade and the benefit of the public. was the first regular annual meeting of the association. It began with a dinner given to the association by the local association of dealers, and ended with a banquet, at which the speakers were Henry Miller, president of the association, who presided; Mayor Quincy, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, H. E. Krehbiel and Charles H. Parsons.

The routine business transacted was the selection f Washington as the place of meeting next April. and the re-election of a board of officers, composed of Henry F. Miller, president; A. H. Fischer, first vice-president; Handel Pond, second vice-president; orge P. Bent, treasurer, and Robert C. Kaemmerer, secretary.

The Executive Committee named below was also re-elected, with the exception of Nahum Stetson, who declined a re-election. Charles H. Steinway was elected in his stead. Together with C. H. Parsons and Robert Prodiow, he was placed on the new Committee of Complaints and Grievances.

The principal object of the meeting was to consider means for correcting certain abuses which have grown up in the pianoforte trade, chiefly as a result of the sharp competition which has pre-valled in it for several decades past. The character of these abuses was discussed at the meeting of manufacturers held in New-York in August of last year, at which the association was formed and three sub-committees were appointed to formulate them and suggest remedies to an Executive Committee composed of Nahum Stetson, chairman, of New-York: George F. Blake, Boston; Louis P. Bach, New-York; Frederick P. Stieff, Baltimore, and Robert A. Widenmann, of New-York, which committee in turn brought the matters to the attention of the association to-day. three heads-"Trade Ethics, came up under 'Legislation" and "Systems." The significance of the first title is indicated by a letter which was sent out to about six hundred planoforte dealers throughout the country, asking them to communithe chairman of the committee, Louis P. Bach, any abuses, questionable practices or unde strable methods existing in the various cities of the unt y, together with suggestions as to remedies To these letters only fifty-nine answers were re-ceived, and some of them were wholly irrelevant to the matters at issue. It is understood that some of the things against which action was to be directed were various kinds of deception practised by un-

the matters at issue. It is understood that some of the things against which action was to be directed were various kinds of deception practised by unscrupulous dealers on the public, such as "fake" accions, "fake" private sales, disreputable advertising and misrepresentations, as also unbusinessible treatment of competitors. The "fake" sale is extensively practised, so it is said, by both manufacturers and dealers of a low grade of instruments. Planofortes are put into private houses, and the announcement made that for one cause or another they must be sold. Sometimes men, but more frequently women, are employed to carry on this species of fraud. Bills are exhibited indicating that prices far beyond the real value of the instruments have been paid, and the alleged second-hand, but really new, planofortes are sold for much more than they are worth. "Fake" auctions are conducted in an analogous way, planofortes being placed in houses and sold as part of the family furniture. Misrepresentations touching the family furniture. Misrepresentations touching the merits of the instruments of rivals are also made, and it is a common trick to attract purchasers into salecrosoms by announcements of a high-grade instrument at an absurdly low price, and then claiming that the instrument has just been sold, or that the announcement of price, separated by a dash or space from the name, had no reference to it. All these practices are condemned by the reputable men of the trade. On this subject the association, just to meet the objectionable features confronting them, and covering conditions which they have to face, with a view to sending delegates to the larger cities to form local organizations, lay out plans to meet the objectionable features confronting them, and covering conditions which they have to face, with a view to sending delegates to the larger cities to form local organizations, lay out plans to meet the objectionable features to the mean of the Executive Committee of Grevances was also provided for to receive and recembly amountement of a happeared in the claim of the ment at all above where and then claim of the common that just been sold, or that interest and all the claim of the common that just been sold, or that important the common that just been sold, or that important the common that just been sold, or that important the common that just been sold, or that important the common that just been sold, or that important the common that just been sold or that it is practiced and on reference to it. All practices are condemned by the reputable of the trade, On this subject the associates in the trade, on this subject the associates of the face with a view to eending defeatures continue them, and covering conditions which they to face, with a view to eending defeatures to the face of the face of

mann, A. H. Flacher, T. Tasso Flacher, O. L. Braumuller, Robert C. Kaemmerer, H. Paul Mehlin, R. Proddow, Kroeger Plano Company, C. H. Parsons, T. Floyd Jones, Myron A. Decker, Leopold Peck, W. Dalliba Dutton, F. W. Lohr, B. Janssen, T. L. Waters, Ludwig & Co. and F. Connor, of New-York, George A. Gibson, W. H. Poole, P. H. Powers, G. F. Blake, F. H. Owens, R. W. Blake, H. L. Mason, James Hollzer, C. F. Howes, Henry F. Miller, Edwin C. Miller, W. T. Miller, Alexander Steinert, Chandler W. Smith and James C. Miller, Of Roston, F. P. Steff and George W. Stieff, of Rallimore; Theodore P. Brown, of Worcester, Mass., George P. Bent and the W. W. Kimbali Company, of Chicago; G. A. Anderson, of Van Wert, Ohlo; W. C. Burgess, of Auburn, N. Y.; A. Brambach and Charles Ammann, of Dolgeville, N. Y.; J. J. Estey, of Brattleboro, N. Y.; James S. Gruy-and William J. Gray, of Albany, N. Y.; G. D. R. Prescott, of Concord, N. H.; F. G. Smith and F. G. Smith, Jr., of Brooklyn; C. Whitney, of Norwaik, Ohlo; Rufus A. Flanders, of Milwaukee, and J. G. Ramsdell, of Philadelphia.

MORE SHAKEUPS AT CORNELL.

HAS BEEN SHORTENED ONE MILE.

practice resulted in the probable selection of the men who will represent Cornell in the Harvard-Yale-Cornell boat race at New-London this spring. In the case of the 'Varsity the make-up was the rew, Briggs, at stroke; Savage, Moore, Wakeman, Bailey and Bentley will be given a chance to again push the red and white over the line ahead of Harvard and Yale. For some time it has been this spring's boat, and to-day's practice seems to confirm it. Dalzell, at bow, has been putting in extraordinarily good work, as will be acknowledged when it is known that he has succeeded in displacing Ludlam, at least temporarily. Ludlam is row ing faithfully, and may before the day of the race win back his seat. Beardslee is likely to keep his seat. In all probability the make-up of this year's

seat. In all probability the make-up of this year's 'Varsity crew will be as follows:

Briggs, stroke; Savage, No. 7; Beardslee, No. 6; Moore, No. 5; Ba'ley, No. 4; Wakeman, No. 3; Bentley, No. 2; Dalzell, bow, Captain Colson, coxawain. The substitutes will be Sweetland, Ludiam, Halloway and possibly Raymoud.

Dalzell and Bailey were members of the 1899 and Annapolis crews, and Beardslee, who was substitute on the 1900 crew, was the only man of that combination whom Courtney considered worthy of a 'varsity seat. This makeup is regarded as final by rowing critics here, with the possible change already mentioned. Ludiam and Sweetland, of the substitutes, are good oarsmen, and should Sweetland be put in the final eight Moore may possibly be shoved to No. 3, with Wakeman falling back to bow.

land be put in the final eight Moore may possibly be showed to No. 3, with Wakeman falling loach to bow.

The freshmen were treated to a big surprise. Before going out on the inlet the men of the first and second freshmen crews were mixed up, and when it was time to man the boats it was found that a number of the men from the second crew had been assigned to seats in the freshmen boat. The make-up of the boat was as follows:
English, stroke, Martley, No. 7; Lyon, No. 6; Ball, No. 5; Cross, No. 4; King, No. 3; Vanderhoef, No. 2; Fay, bow; Coward, coxswain. This is the probable pick for the New-London race, with the following men as substitutes; Robbins, Taylor, Tryon and Thomas.

Commodore White, who returned from New-London to-day, said that Harrison's Landing had been chosen for the training quarters on the Thamer. While at Saratoga, Cornell will hold forth at Dougherey's quarters. Cornell's request to have the distance at Saratoga shortened one mile has been granted by Pennsylvania and Columbia, much to the satisfaction of Cornell's eight. Conch Courtney, in an interview to-night, said that the freshmen crew is making much faster time than has year's crew, but that the 'Varsity was not showing such improvement. A report that the crew is covering distance on the lake in shorter time than the 70 crew was emphatically denied, Courtney has given out no official time whatever. It is the general opinion, however, that the work of the eight is very satisfactory to Courtney.

YALE BASEBALL OFFICERS FOR '98. New-Haven, Conn., June &-The Yale Baseball

chosen at a University mass-meeting to-night, as follows: President, Frederick H. Brooke, '99; Birdshoro, Penn; vice-president, E. M. Eddy, '99, Bay City, Mich.; assistant manager, Reuben C. Twichell, '00, Plantsville, Conn., and secretary, George A. Lyon, '00, Erie, Penn

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL COMMODORE WATTS'S NEW YACHT SAID TO BE A MARINE MARVEL

REVOLUTIONIZE BOTH WAR AND

COMMERCIAL SHIPBUILDING.

CONSIDERED PRACTICALLY UNSINKABLE, EXCEPT AFTER COMPLETE DESTRUCTION-MAY AGAIN

The most important yacht that has ever been launched in this city went off the ways yeaterday at the yards of the Jonson Engineering and Foundry Company, on the East River, at One-hu and-eighteenth-st. This craft is considered remarkable in a variety of ways. She is said to be the only practically unsinkable vessel in existence.
As a yacht she is more strongly built than the steel vessels of the American Navy, and her owner Commodore Archibald Watts, designed every part of her, and constructed every part with the excep-tion of a single piece cast in l'hiladelphia. This piece included a part of the vessel's after over hang, her sternpost and part of her keel. It was an awkward piece to handle, on account of its shape and weight. The launching took place about 1 p. m. Mrs. Watts performed the cere-mony of naming the vessel. "I christen you the American," said Mrs. Watts, as the craft started down the ways, and four hundred guests and the workmen and their guests cheered enthusiastically. After the vessel had been recovered luncheon was served aboard her, and the remainder of the afternoon was spent in inspecting the interior of the new craft and in dancing. Among Mrs. Wattra guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ladew, the Rev. Dr. Kettell, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Steers, Darwin Almy, of Providence Miss McLaughlin, Thomas L. Watt, Mrs. Benson

Jordan L. Mott and Miss Holbrook. Many officers of the United States Navy have examined this yacht, both officially and for the multitude of steel watertight compartments which He between the outside plates of her bottom and the steel of her first lower deck. She has sixteen of these compartments on each side of her keel. The American, it is said, can pound on jagged rocks until there are thirty-eight holes in her bottom and the only result will be that she will sit a little lower in the water.

Above these lower compartments are nine steel bulkheads, which reach to her upper decks, and two of them even separate the long deckhouse on top. Thus, in case of lateral injury in collision, she has ten water-tight compartments, and may be crushed in anywhere from bow to stern and even far below the water-line, and still remain afloat, it is said. Chief Engineer George W. McGee, one of the Government naval experts, is said to have declared that this yacht has merits in regard to unsinkableness that are possessed by no battle ships affoat, and that the success of Commoders Washington ness that are possessed to that the success of Commodore Watts's invention would probably lead to extensive changes in the outlding of ships for both war and commerce.

Besides the many transverse sections which divide the lower compartments, the vessel has seven longitudinal steel divisions reaching as high as the lowest interior deck, so that in regard to strength for pitching in a seaway, or upon rocks she may be said to have seven interior steel keels Another evidence of extraordinary strength is in the steel keelson, which is only four inches nar-rower than those in the St. Paul and St. Louis. In the steel ribs the frames are Z-shaped. In the Maine, which was said to be the strongest vessel for her size in the Navy, these frames were Lshaped. In both boats these steels are of the same thickness, so that the superior power for resistance in collision 's marked in the Watts craft. same remarks apply to the longitudinal side stripe which run from bow to stern, and are of great

BICYCLE RACES AT BINGHAMTON.

Binghamton, N. Y., June 3.—The riders at the State Circuit meet held here this afternoon by the Century Club did not overexert themselves, and the time was rather slow. The track was in excellent condition, the attendance being 1,200. Amsteus competed from Scranton, Pittston, Elmira, Rochester, Norwich, Oxford, Owego, New-York and this city. Summaries:

this city. Summaries:

One-mile novice—Won by C. W. Cole, Binghamton, S. J. Morton, Oxford, second; J. B. Sherman, Oxford, its J. Morton, Oxford, second; J. B. Sherman, Oxford, third. Time—2:49.

Two-thirds-mile open (amateur)—Won by Earl Bove, Binghamton, C. J. Thorne, Binghamton, second; "Chie Coleman, Pittston Fenn, third. Time—1:59.

Mile open (professional)—Won by O. I. Stevens, Oxtumwa, Iowa, Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, second; "Major Taylor, New-York, third. Time—2:49.

Mile open (amateur)—Won by A. F. Diffenderfes, Binghamton, Farl Boxes, second); "Chie" Coleman, third. Time—2:39 %.

Two-mile handicap (professional)—Won by F. A. Mo-Farland, San Jose, Cal.; "Nat" Butler, Boston, second; A. C. Mertens, R. Faul, and "Major" Taylor tied for third place, Time—5:40.

Two-mile handicap—Won by J. E. Morrow, Elmirai C. J. Thorne, second; Robert S. Riker, Binghamton, third. Time—4:21.

WESTERN NEW-YORK CIRCUIT.

WESTERN NEW-YORK CIRCUIT.

Geneva, N. Y., June & The races on the second day of the race meeting in the Western New-York Circuit at Geneva Driving Park were sharply contested and largely attended. The appearance of Marion Mills, the guideless wonder, was the feature of the track, although she failed to lower her record of 2.94%, going the mile in 2.14% Summary:

2:15 Classs Pacing Purse \$300.

Nelle Sharper, b. m. (A. Hunter Carlion, 5.2 1 1 1 0nt.)

Ont.)

Harry M., br. g. (J. F. Manning, Watkins), 1 1 2 2 5 Neil Aleyoner, gr. g. (William Haistead, New-York)

Time—2:19, 2:19, 2:19%, 2:20, 2:18%.

2:26 Class-Trotting—Purse \$300.

2:25 CLASS-TROTTING PURSE \$300.

Yates, ch. g. (C. H. Syracuse). 2 1 1 1

Midway Prince, blk. s. (J. A. Sheehey, Edlen, ville) 1, 4 2 2

yille) 1, 4 2 3

yille) 1, 4 2 3

yille) 2:24'4, 2:23'5, 2:25'4, 2:25'4.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

SAY THE RATE WAR MAY END. A special cable dispatch from London announces the presence there of Sir W. C. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. tiations for a restoration of rates in the North-

Advices of a trustworthy character from Van-couver, B. C., credit the officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with the statement that the protracted rate war in the Northwest will soon cease. An agreement has been entered into the report says, between the Canadian line of officials and President Hill, of the Great Northern.

BASES FOR RATES RECOMMENDED. Canadian points from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and points taking the same rates, and eastbound rates from the Dominion to the same points, has been formulated and recommended by the managers of the Joint Traffic Association. The eastbound rates are based upon the percentages of Chicago-New-York rates. Both schedules become operative on June 11.

SOFT COAL INTERESTS DISCUSSED. Representatives of the various Ohio coal ros comprising what is known as the Ohio Coal Trafforms and Coal Trafforms